The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1871. NO. 195.

WASHINGTON.

Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

Passage of the Gulf of Mexico Steamship Subsidy Bill in the Senate.

Lengthy Debate on the West Point Expulsion Resolution.

Secretary Boutwell Explains His Policy Regarding the Treasury Gold Balance.

Speculations as to the Prospects of the Pacific Railroad Schemes.

Bill Prepared Providing for the Organization of the Indian Territory.

THE TREASURY GOLD BALANCE—SECRETARY BOUTWELL'S POLICY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.—Secretary Boutwell, in conversation recently with gentlemen from New York, who called upon him to urge delay in retaining in the Treasury a currency balance of about $75,000,000, replied to their criticisms that this unusually large balance is necessary, in order to provide for the redemption of $45,000,000 worth of 3 per cent certificates authorized to be retained by the act of July 14, 1870. These certificates, he says, are liable to be presented at any time by the government, like any other debtor who has got hold of a 60-day certificate payable at sight, must keep on hand funds available for that purpose. As the currency receipts are much concentrated, the only way in which the payment of them can be provided for is by holding this large balance, or by selling gold to raise the funds as it is needed. Secretary Boutwell added that this large balance injures no one but the government, and that only by a fear of interference with it by Congress would it be a disadvantage to the country, and would result in greater loss

HELIOS BILL.

In the Senate to-day, the Finance Committee reported favorably on the bill to authorize the Collector of the Port of Baltimore from the payment of certain moneys embezzled by some of his employes. Mr. Sumner, who reported the bill, How suggested the passage of a general law relieving all good officials from liability to accident from the defalcations of their subordinates. He said the WM had on the bill.

THE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for a competitive examination of all applicants for appointment to civil and military offices.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL

was reported by Mr. Cole, and the most important amendments made by the Senate Committee on Post Offices are the following: Pacific Mail Steamship Company subsidy to $1,500,000 yearly.

AN ADVERSE REPORT

was made by the Judiciary Committee on the bill allowing the importation, free of duty, of articles of household or baby use for the wife of the French, for the only reason, Mr. Sherman said, that it was impracticable to carry out the purpose intended.

JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

The remarks of Mr. Trumbull on, one of the necessities for the increase of the salaries of judges of judicial districts, are worthy of scientific, in showing the growing importance of the business of the Supreme Court on the Treasury, mainly for the accommodation of a few lawyers.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Committee on Foreign Relations made adverse reports on numerous House bills providing for the refunding to States of moneys paid for the services of certain government officials who died or resigned, as the committee were of the opinion that it would be a bad day for the people of the country when this is the practice of the government.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT THE SENATE.

It was agreed that from and after Monday next the Senate shall meet at 11 o'clock.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. Morton gave notice that he would to-morrow move some remarks on the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in relation to the Fifteenth Amendment.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY BILL

was debated at considerable length, and after being reported to the open it was passed by a vote of 29 to 23. The names of the supporters were added to the bill, and the amendments which were made,

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1871.

THE TARIFF RESOLUTION AT SPRINGFIELD.

The St. Louis Republican and other Democratic papers are trying to break the force of the almost unanimous declaration of the Republicans of the Illinois Legislature against protective tariff legislation, by asserting that the resolutions adopted fall short of the actual requirements of the country. It is worth while to look into this question, and see whether the action of the Legislature has left anything to be desired on the part of those who are opposed to protective tariffs on principle.

The first resolution proposed in the House was that of Mr. Roberts, a Democratic member from Tazewell County, as follows:

"That the interests of the people of the whole country demand a radical change in the tariff laws of the United States, to the end that the same may be speedily settled in accordance with the principles of free trade, and with the interests of the whole country."

This resolution asserted no principle whatever. Mr. Greeley thinks that a duty of $100 per ton on pig iron is "as near free trade as is consistent with public interests." Mr. McCarthy thinks it would be fatal to the interests of the country to have the tax on salt any nearer free trade than 150 per cent. The Democrats of Pennsylvania think a duty of $1.25 per ton on coal as near free trade as we ought to go; in short, the Roberts resolution was simply nonsensical nothing. The Republicans proposed to substitute, for this indefinite and meaningless declaration, the following, which is the same as the resolution of the Illinois Republican platform:

"That the interests of the people of the whole country demand a reduction of taxation, and the abolition of all tariffs for protection."

"Resolved, by this House, the Senate concurring, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to VOTE accordingly, in all matters of legislation, to carry out the principles set forth in the following, to-wit: 'That we believe it is the duty of the government to raise its revenue for the support of the government, by the imposition of duties on imports, and that such duties should be so adjusted as not a free trade basis as is consistent with these duties, thereby promoting the industry of the country, by preventing the importation of such articles as can be produced at home, and by encouraging the manufactures of the country, and that the burdens of taxation may be equally distributed, and that the necessary revenue may be derived mainly from articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life free or lightly taxed.'"

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The necessity of securing the votes of the New Haven District for this bill required a survey of that harbor, and four rocks were found: 1. Lighthigen rock; 2. Middle rock; 3. Bodkin Rock C; 4. Rock B. It is proposed to deepen these rocks to 17 feet below low water mark. The measurements show that to achieve Middle rock and Rocks B and C will require the removal of 2,229 cubic yards, and Lighthigen a duty for removing only; which is neither oppressive nor wrong; they also contain a free list, and to this extent do not operate for the special advantage of any persons at the expense of others, nor do they, in the particulars in question, tax for an illegal or illegitimate purpose. Mr. Morrison's amendment made no discrimination between the duties imposed for revenue and those for protection, but demanded them all to be sold at once. Not one cent of the amendment was properly voted down, leaving on record the whole Democratic body, including Morrison, as protesting against the free list in the tariff as "wrongful and oppressive in its operations upon the industry and general prosperity of the country."

Because the Republicans did not vote for this one acquittal, the Democratic press are insisting that their professions in favor of revenue reform are insincere. The St. Louis Democrat says that the Republicans proposed to substitute for this indefinite and meaningless declaration, the following, which is the same as the resolution of the Illinois Republican platform:

"That all systems of taxation for protection, and all class legislation and monopolies are odious in principle, and contrary to the spirit of our free institutions."

This, as a distinct proposition, or as an addition to the resolution, would have been as objectionable, but was no better than the resolution which the House adopted.

The fact is, the greatest opposition which the efforts for revenue reform encounter, is presented in the sordid ignorance or cowardly demagogism of a portion of the Democratic party. They either will not, or cannot, see that there is a fundamental distinction between taxation for revenue and taxation for protection; while the latter is unjust and indefensible, the former is absolutely necessary. Accordingly, we find a large number of them advocating a repeal of the duties on tea, coffee, and sugar, which is exactly what the protectionists want, and what the revenue reformers are opposing for the reason that the advocates of the Democracy we will give an illustration of the two kinds of taxes under the tariff:

	Specific Duty.	Ad Valorem Duty.
Tea, 1 pound	10 cents	10 cents
Coffee, 1 pound	5 cents	5 cents
Sugar, 1 pound	2½ cents	2½ cents
Total duty on 1 pound	17½ cents	17½ cents
Duty on 1,000 pounds	$175	$175
Duty on 1,000,000 pounds	$175,000	$175,000
Duty on 1,000,000,000 pounds	$175,000,000	$175,000,000

In the bill which it is proposed the Legislature shall enact for the South Park, Section 4 provides as follows:

"Expenses necessary or incidental to the construction or supervision of any public park, boulevard, driveway, or highway, shall be borne equally in the discretion of the Commissioners of the location of the same, by the owners of the property within the limits of the same." And by section 7 it is provided that "the Commissioners shall have power to make such assessments for taxes to make the improvements authorized by this act, as the Common Council of the City of Chicago may have power to make for similar purposes in said city, and the same shall be collected in the same manner as taxes for city purposes are collected."

Here was a clear and unmistakable assertion of a principle and a definition of a fact, a definition of the lawful purpose for which it may be imposed; a protest against taxation for any other purpose, and a declaration in favor of so amending the tariff that it shall impose taxes only for revenue. This resolution embraced everything that an honest or intelligent friend of free trade or revenue reform could ask, or has ever asked. But it was the declared platform of the Republican party, and for that reason the Democratic party would not accept it. Accordingly, Mr. Morrison, of Monroe, a Democrat, proposed to add to the resolution the following explanatory clause:

"And the existing tariff laws are wrongful and oppressive; are, in their operation, for the special advantage of a few at the expense of the many; are unjust and unequal in the distribution of the burdens of the citizen for a purpose other than the economical administration of the government; and the production of the people, and should be so modified as to raise a free trade basis as is consistent with these duties, thereby promoting the industry of the country, by preventing the importation of such articles as can be produced at home, and by encouraging the manufactures of the country, and that the burdens of taxation may be equally distributed, and that the necessary revenue may be derived mainly from articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life free or lightly taxed."

Mr. Morrison's motives are not true in spirit of fact. The difference between a free trader and a protectionist is, that the former wants a tariff for revenue only, while the latter wants a tariff to prevent foreign goods from coming into the country. Our existing tariff does open many articles to impose a duty for revenue only; which is neither oppressive nor wrong; they also contain a free list, and to this extent do not operate for the special advantage of any persons at the expense of others, nor do they, in the particulars in question, tax for an illegal or illegitimate purpose. Mr. Morrison's amendment made no discrimination between the duties imposed for revenue and those for protection, but demanded them all to be sold at once. Not one cent of the amendment was properly voted down, leaving on record the whole Democratic body, including Morrison, as protesting against the free list in the tariff as "wrongful and oppressive in its operations upon the industry and general prosperity of the country."

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THE LAW COURTS.

Uncle Samuel Again Asserts Himself—A Counterfeiter Sentenced.

Dangers of Letters of Credit—A Valuable Lesson.

United States District Court.

A CONGRATULATORY SENTENCE.

Calvin Beasley, having been tried earlier in the day on an indictment charging him with counterfeiting ninety-two-cent pieces, was convicted. The testimony showed that, having come out of Missouri, he was arrested upon the charge of vending the first of the counterfeit pieces which were put in circulation. As a means of procuring his discharge he disclosed the name of the person from whom he had received the coins, and the latter was also arrested. It was proved that Beasley, after his release, had passed a number of the counterfeit pieces, and that he had also received a large sum of money for the purpose of buying more of the coins. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to be confined in the County Jail for one year.

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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

Annual Report of the Secretary—Gratifying Progress Indicated.

Prof. DeLa Fontaine on the "Origin of the Granite Group."

"The Motion of the Solar System in Space."

Interesting Paper by Prof. T. H. Safford.

A regular meeting of the Academy of Sciences was held last evening in the library of the same academy, on Wabash avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren streets.

Dr. E. A. Andrews called the meeting to order. He then introduced the newly-elected President, Colonel Foster, LL.D. The learned gentleman's address contained some very valuable hints to the academy.

It was determined that no report of the Presidential address as related to the appointment of an Executive Committee for the purpose of increasing the usefulness of the academy be referred to a special committee of five, of which the President should be Chairman. The Chair appointed as such committee the following gentlemen: Dr. J. V. Z. Blaney, Dr. Barrows, Dr. Andrews, Mr. Walker, Dr. Hoyt.

The Committee on Membership reporting favorably to the election of Dr. Dr. Wheeler and Mr. Bullock, the gentlemen named were balloted for, and unanimously elected.

The Corresponding Secretary then acknowledged the receipt of several specimens and communications, which were added to the academy library.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary's report was then read. The report was dated from Rantoul, where Dr. Hoyt is spending the winter. The report set forth that the Meteorological Journal, kept by Dr. Hoyt, at Rantoul from the last date, January 1, 1870, to the present time, with the exception of four days, when the thermometer was accidentally thrown down, is complete. The report also stated that the Secretary had received from the Smithsonian Institution, from the Patent Office, from the Department of Agriculture, and from the Superintendent of Census, the following publications: Smithsonian Report, 1869; Annual Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, 1869; Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, 1869, in 3 vols.; Report of the Superintendent of Census, 1870, in 3 vols.; Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1869; Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1869; Report of the Secretary of War, 1869, in 2 vols.; Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1869; Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1869, in 3 vols.; Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1869, in 2 vols.; Report of the Secretary of State, 1869; Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, 1869; Report of the Commissioner of Customs, 1869; Report of the Commissioner of Statistics, 1869; Report of the Commissioner of Navigation, 1870; Report of the Commissioner of Customs, 1870; Report of the Commissioner of Statistics, 1870; Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 1870; Report of the Secretary of War, 1870, in 2 vols.; Report of the Secretary of the Navy, 1870; Report of the Secretary of the Interior, 1870, in 3 vols.; Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, 1870, in 2 vols.; Report of the Secretary of State, 1870

THE SHOOTING WORLD.

Presentation to Frank Parker—Rudolphe and Tim Flynn at it in Earnest.

Pigeon Shooting Matters—Eastern Turf Items.

Billiards.

PRESENTATION TO PARKER.

A large assemblage of gentlemen assembled at Daly's hall, last evening, for the purpose of presenting Frank Parker, the American billiard champion, with a magnificent gold watch and chain, worth $600. The presentation was really made by Gen. R. Rivers, and was responded to, on behalf of Parker, by a gentleman connected with the press. The latter was altogether too modest to say much about himself, but Parker, on the contrary, is a perfect bore when he gets started on the theme. The match will be an easy one, as it ought to be, considering the value of the stake to be played for.

The Turf.

SPRING MEETING.

From the New York Herald:

The spring meeting season will undoubtedly open on the 30th of May, and last about a week. The entries have been called at a high figure, as we have said before, and the stakes will be run for with spirit. Mr. A. Belmont, Mr. A. Bleecker, Mr. Jerome, the Jockey Club, and the Coney Island Association will all be represented, and the sport will be very good to witness. The Jockey Club will show the way up and down the road to Fleetwood, and the Coney Island Association will do the rest.

Colonel Sheffield, a few days ago, as visitor to the stable of Mr. Kent, and say the horse Harry Hardy, mentioned with the Kentucky horses that will start at Pleasant Park, Fair Grounds on the 20th of May next, is not in any way to be considered a favorite, and very well in the condition to go to the post for the engagement. In fact, he is not half trained, and a hot pushing, two hundred in heavy flesh. There is no doubt that he will be a good deal better by the time he is called upon to start, but he will have to improve very much indeed to be one of John Cromer, Pat Fay or the horse he formerly owned, Mr. Kent, Fort Pen. Ben Ware will drive Harry Hardy in the race.

The Buffalo Trotting Association talk of giving the June meeting, and offering purses to the amount of $10,000 each will be among the number.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Fatal Accidents.

A watchman on the Illinois Central Railroad, named Gurney, was run over and killed by the locomotive of Union engine and Langley street, in the town of Hyde Park, yesterday forenoon. In attempting to jump from the engine, he caught his shoulder and fell on the track, six cars passing over his body. At the Coroner's inquest it was developed that the conductor was the person who gave the order instead of the engineer, as he had at first said, went forward. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased met his death owing to the carelessness of the conductor. Age was 40 years.

—Mahoney Olsen, aged 11 years, was smothered to death in the yard of his parents residence, No. 24 Rowland street, yesterday afternoon. He had been at play with his brother, and, after the latter left, was a large heap of snow in the yard, in the shape of a cone, and when crying home found the opening inside "is not now to it into" the sides caved in, and he was smothered to death. Coroner Hoffman, Dow and Easter were called, but could do nothing. The Coroner was notified, and will hold an inquest.

The Practice of Social Purity.

The ladies of the Society for the Promotion of Social Purity had the pleasure, yesterday afternoon, of meeting one of their most distinguished conventions upon the subject; "What shall we teach our children in regard to the practice of social purity?"

Mrs. Hunter, after saying that this work of conserving the purity of society was certainly in the hands of the mothers, and that it was the duty of every mother to find out how to do it, read a very interesting paper; then to keep the terrors and dangers of sin before the minds of children, and to encourage and foster the beautiful elements in the character.

Otis and many following commonly from the parents themselves, and that the children's character is formed before they can receive advice at all.

The meeting adjourned to meet Tuesday at 2½ o'clock, at Farwell Y. M. C. A. hall.

There will be a convention held by A. Hoffman, Esq., at Bryan Hall, Friday evening, under the auspices of the Society for the Promotion of Social Purity, to which all are invited to attend. Proper public information as to measures to purify."

The public are cordially invited.

Obituary.

The many friends of Henry P. Farr will be saddened at hearing of his death, which took place from erysipelas, on Saturday night last, at the age of 40 years. Mr. Farr was born in this city, and has always been identified with it. He was a member of the Illinois Home Guard, and served in the early part of the war. He was also a member of the Third Cavalry Company, and for the last year was Captain of the Union Veteran Corps. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was buried from his late residence, No. 181 West Madison street, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, by the Masonic fraternity. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Farwell Hall should be full to-day.

The Chicago Orphan Asylum, corner Dearborn and Schiller streets, will be open to visitors from 2 to 5 p.m. to-day. Contributions of clothing, provisions, etc., will be thankfully received. Cards of admission should be exhibited to the Sister in charge at the door. Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Dow and Mrs. Easter will receive the visitors, and Prof. Farwell will be present.

—The Chicago College of Pharmacy opens its lectures, to-day, at 3 p.m., in the Common Council chamber, City Hall. Dr. Parker, the dean of the faculty, will deliver the introductory address. Students will be admitted free of charge. Dr. Parker is also the dean of the Illinois Medical College, which opens at No. 184 South Clark street, on Thursday evening, March 2.

—The Chicago Medical College, corner Harrison and Honore streets, will open its spring session on Thursday evening, March 2. Dr. Ephraim Ingals, the dean of the faculty, will deliver the introductory address